

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY

REPORT OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

The following Report with the introduction is from the (London) Missionary Register. It is rendered peculiarly interesting at the present time, by the efforts now making to establish a Colony of Blacks in Western Africa.]

REPORT.
The details given in the following Report, fail to interest all who are engaged in the melioration of Western Africa. They will remark, with surprise, the firm, honorable, and successful measures for procuring the abolition of the French Slave Trade. They will regret, not unmingled with indignation, the conduct of the Portuguese, and the Spaniards, who seem, at present, incapable of duly estimating the rights of this nation, by whose efforts they were themselves delivered from the yoke of the Oppressor; or the feelings of gratitude under which they were aided by that mercy of the Almighty, who employed this country to their aid. And they will wish well to the efforts for giving full effect to the Abolition, wherever it has been effected, and for meliorating the condition of the African.

THE FRENCH SLAVE TRADE.
The Directors made their last Report to the General Meeting, and themselves called upon to explain the deep regret, that, under the unfavorable circumstances which attended the conclusion of the Treaty of 1814, the Slave Trade, although denounced by that treaty, as "repugnant to the principles of natural justice," had not only not been abolished, but had even been permitted to continue for five years. The Directors detailed the measures which they had adopted, but unsuccessfully, at Paris and Vienna, for the purpose of obtaining some diminution of the trade.

It is therefore, which they have endeavored to lay before the General Meeting, the memorable denunciation of the Slave Trade by the Powers assembled in Congress at Vienna, was stamped by the consideration, that these measures, however wisely conceived, and however earnestly urged, had proved ineffectual; and that the French Government had determined to retain the Slave Trade for the full term allowed by the Treaty of Paris.

It is, however, after the Declaration of the Congress, there arose a new political horizon, which threatened desolation to the city of London. Yet, amidst this gloom, a light unexpectedly shone upon the horizon. No sooner had Buonaparte, for a season, the Government of France, than he issued a Decree for the immediate and total abolition of the Slave Trade.

This remarkable occurrence, at the General Meeting last year, the Directors expressed a confident hope, that the French King should, in this throne, this great measure be reversed. They felt assured, that it would prove a death-blow to the Slave Trade; and that it was impossible for any other Government to re-establish it.

They could hardly have anticipated, that some time towards the latter end of 1815, Owing to the success of the Allied Powers, Napoleon was restored to his capital, and after his Majesty's return to France, an Official Order was issued to the Admiralty, directing the suspension of hostilities against the coast of France, and against French ships carrying the White Flag. A copy of this Order was transmitted by Lord Castlereagh to Paris, to Prince Talleyrand, on the 25th of July; and his Lordship, on the 28th of that Month, states, that he had directed his Court, with a call to M. Talleyrand's attention, to the necessity of guarding, under the circumstances of suspended hostilities, against any possible revival of the French Slave Trade. His Lordship states, that the British Government had prohibited to French Subjects to engage in a traffic in Slaves; and that a specific ordinance had been issued, that the true construction of the state of the law, in a technical sense, was, that the King of France would not be authorized to revive a system of trade, which had been, abolished.

His Lordship had desired Sir Charles Stuart to communicate to M. Talleyrand what passed on this subject at Ghent. The assurance which the King was, at that time, pleased to give to the British Ambassador had entirely tranquilized the Prince Regent's Ministers on this subject: but, now that the King of France had been restored to his throne, they were most anxious to be enabled at once to relieve the solicitude of the British nation, by declaring that the King, disengaged from the embarrassment which before influenced his conduct, did not hesitate to consider that question as now for ever closed, in conformity with those benevolent principles which were at all times congenial with the natural feelings of his Majesty's breast.

In furtherance of this great object, Lord Castlereagh also, in a Conference held with the Ministers of the Allied Powers (Russia, Austria, and Prussia) observed, in reference to the communication which he had made to them of the order to suspend maritime hostilities against France, that French ship-owners might probably be induced to renew the Slave Trade, under the supposition that the peremptory and total Abolition decreed by Buonaparte had ceased with his power—that, nevertheless, great and powerful considerations, arising from motives of humanity, and even of regard for the authority of the King, required that no time should be lost to maintain in France the entire and immediate Abolition of the Traffic in Slaves—that if, at the time of the Treaty of Paris in 1814, the King's administration could wish a final, but gradual, stop to be put to this trade in the space of five years, for the purpose of affording the King the gratification of having consulted, as much as possible, the interests of the French proprietors in the colonies; now that the absolute prohibition had been ordained, the question assumed a shape entirely different: for if the King were to revoke the prohibition, he would afford ground for the reproach, which more than once had been thrown out against his former government, of being systematically opposed to liberal views—that, accordingly, the time seemed to have arrived, when the Allies could not hesitate formally to give weight in France to the immediate and entire prohibition of the Slave Trade; a prohibition, the necessity of which had been acknowledged, in principle, in the transactions of the Congress at Vienna.

The other members of the Conference entirely concurring in opinion with Lord Castlereagh, it was agreed that a confidential representation to the above effect should be made to the King of France.

It must be presumed that such a proceeding took place without delay; since, on the 29th of July, two days subsequently to the date of his note to M. Talleyrand, Lord Castlereagh informs the Earl of Liverpool that he had omitted no suitable means of following up this representation with the French Government; and had the satisfaction of acquainting his Lordship, that Prince Talleyrand had given him reason to expect that he should receive, in the course of the next day, an answer signifying the King's concurrence in the measure of immediate and general Abolition. Lord Castlereagh also acknowledges the decided and prompt support which he had received from the Allied Sovereigns on this important question; and says, that they had, in the most honorable manner, redeemed the pledge which they gave to the world during the Congress at Vienna, on the measure of the Abolition.

Lord Castlereagh's expectation of a speedy and favorable answer was not disappointed. On the 30th of July, his Lordship received a letter of that date from Prince Talleyrand, notifying that the Slave Trade was for ever abolished throughout the Dominions of France. The letter states, that the King, in consequence of the conversation which he had had with Sir Charles Stuart, and of Lord Castlereagh's Letter to M. Talleyrand of the 27th, had issued directions, that, on the part of France, the traffic in Slaves should cease from the present time, every where, and for ever.

It had been with regret, that in 1814 His Majesty had stipulated for a continuance of the traffic for a few years. He had only done so, because, on the one hand, he was aware that on this point there existed in France prejudices which it was at that time advisable to soothe; and that, on the other, it was not possible to ascertain with precision what length of time it would require to remove them. Since that period those prejudices had been attacked in several publications; and with such effect, as to afford His Majesty the satisfaction of now following without reserve the dictates of his inclination; especially as it had been proved, by inquiries made with the greatest care, that the prosperity of the French Colonies not being compromised by the immediate Abolition of the Trade, that measure is not contrary to the interests of his subjects—interests which, above all, His Majesty thought himself bound to consult. This satisfaction was increased by the idea that His Majesty, at the same time, did what was agreeable to the government and people of Great Britain.

This gratifying decision was immediately acknowledged by Lord Castlereagh in a note to M. Talleyrand, in which his Lordship assures that Minister, that the King of France could not have taken any determination more personally grateful to the Prince Regent and the whole British Nation.

This arrangement with the French Government, for the immediate and total Abolition of the Slave Trade, has been followed up by an Additional Article to the Treaty concluded at Paris on the 20th of November last, between France and the Allied Powers. By this Article, "the High Contracting Powers, sincerely desiring to give effect to the measures on which they deliberated at the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal Abolition of the Slave Trade; and having each, in their respective dominions, prohibited, without restriction, their colonies and subjects from taking any part whatever in this traffic; engaged to renew conjointly their efforts, with the view of securing final success to those principles, which they proclaimed in the Declaration of the 8th of February, 1815; and of concerting, without loss of time, through their Ministers at the Courts of London and of Paris, the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive Abolition of a commerce so odious, and so strongly condemned by the laws of religion and of nature. The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty signed this day. It shall be included in the Ratification of the said Treaty."

This treaty having been ratified, a complete end has at length been put to any legal traffic in Slaves on the part of France; and Portugal and Spain are now the only nations whose subjects are permitted to carry on this trade.

The Directors last year informed the General Meeting, that, "as there was the strongest reason to believe that the French Nation at large was very ill informed respecting the real nature and effects of the Slave Trade, and the popular voice in France was likely to be of much importance, they thought it might be essentially useful to disseminate in that country such publications as would best calculated to enlighten the French People upon this subject, in all its bearings. Accordingly, many publications were with this view distributed at Paris; and several of the Directors and Members of the Institution were, for some time, personally employed there in forwarding the objects of the Board. Information, also, on every subject connected with Africa, to the full extent in which it was possessed by the Institution, was extensively diffused in France, by several Directors or Members, who visited that country, for the sole purpose of endeavoring to enlighten the minds of its inhabitants respecting the real nature of the Slave Trade."

A comparison of the statement contained in the above extract from the Report of last year, with the assertion of M. Talleyrand, that the prejudices of the French People respecting the Slave Trade had been attacked in several publications, and with such effect, as to afford the King of France the satisfaction of following, without reserve, the dictates of his inclination, and declaring the Slave Trade for ever abolished throughout the dominions of France, cannot but be gratifying to the General Meeting; inasmuch as it shews, that the expense to which the Institution was consequently put has been usefully incurred; and that the efforts of those who so promptly and perseveringly labored to elucidate the nature of the traffic to the French People at large, have been followed by complete success.

It must, however, be recollected, that, as peace has rendered our visitation and search of ships under foreign flags on the high seas much more difficult than during war, if not altogether impracticable, it is essential to the full effect of the Additional Article of the Treaty with France of November last, that measures should be concerted between Great Britain and that country, calculated to secure the effect of such important means of detection. The Directors therefore anxiously hope, that His Majesty's Ministers will lose no time in urging this most important point upon the immediate and serious attention, not only of the French Government, but of all other Foreign Powers.

During the short period which elapsed between the Peace of Paris in 1814, and the return of Buonaparte to France, the French Slave Trade had begun to resume its former activity. Ships were fitted out from Bordeaux, Nantes, and Havre; some of which succeeded in procuring their human cargoes on the African Coast, and landing them in the West Indies. A few, however, fell into the hands of our cruisers, and were condemned in the first instance, in our Vice-Admiralty Courts, as being enemy's property.

Most, if not all of these, have, however, been restored to the claimants, on the ground that they were comprised in the Order of Council which exempted from condemnation vessels sailing under the White Flag, and bound to ports where that flag was erected.

The Directors have been furnished with the particulars relative to two of these vessels, which were carried into Antigua for adjudication, and there condemned. One of them, "La Belle," a ship of between three and four hundred tons burthen, captured by his Majesty's brig Barbadoes, sailed from Bordeaux with a cargo adapted to the African Slave Market, bound to any part of the coast south of Cape Formosa, on the third of January, 1815; and arrived on the Angola Coast on the 27th of February following: between which time and the 22d of July, the master, who also acted as supercargo, collected five hundred and seventeen slaves, besides a quantity of ivory, and on the 24th of the same month, sailed for Point a Pitre; but, on the 6th of September, fell in with the Barbadoes off Point Chateau, and was carried into Antigua, where she was condemned.—It appears that four mutinies broke out during the voyage, and that the slaves were in a miserable condition, owing to the crowded state of the ship.

The other vessel was a brig of 120 tons, named "L'Hermione," from Havre, taken at Point a Pitre, by his Majesty's brig Barbadoes and another ship. The place appropriated to the men in the Hermione appears to have been only 24 feet in length, and eighteen in breadth, and the height under the gratings only five feet three inches; but, in other parts, not more than four feet six inches; and, for about one third of its length, it was occupied on each side by a shelf or platform, as represented in Mr. Clarkson's Plate. There were no scuttles in the sides; so that the only air which was admitted came through the gratings, which were greatly obstructed by the boat on deck; yet, in this miserable hole, about one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and thirty men were crammed every night. The females on board this vessel amounted to about eighty-five, making a total of about two hundred and ten. This brig, it appears, put into Dartmouth, on her outward-bound voyage, under pretence of stress of weather, and sailed from thence for the coast of Africa, in the middle of July; and was ultimately bound for Martinique. This vessel was also condemned: but an appeal has been entered against the sentence, as well as in the case of La Belle.

These facts furnish an additional ground of congratulation, in contemplating the legal extinction of the Slave Trade by France; while they fully justify all the anticipations of the Board, respecting the extent of misery likely to be produced by the revival of the French Slave Trade. They add, at the same time, to the solicitude of the Directors to see the formal Abolition of that Trade, on the part of France, followed by regulations which shall render it effectual.

(To be continued.)

From the Missionary Register.

LIFE OF REV. JOHN ELIOT,

The "Apostle of the North American Indians."

The Rev. JOHN ELIOT was born in England in 1604, he emigrated to America in November 1631; and was soon after settled, at Roxbury, as an Independent Minister; where he continued, in a wise, holy, and zealous course of active service, till the year 1690; having spent nearly sixty years in promoting the interests of his Master's Kingdom, both among the people of his own peculiar charge, and very extensively and successfully among the miserable heathen around him.

Mr. Eliot was educated at Cambridge, [England.] Of his younger years his Biographer writes:—

He had the singular happiness and privilege of an early conversion from the ways of sin. One of the principal instruments which God used in filling his mind with good principles, was that venerable Thomas Hooker, of whom worthy Master Fuller could write: "As Latimer would not stick to say, 'St. Billeney;' so neither I to say 'St. Hooker.'" His liberal Education having now the addition of Religion to direct and improve it, it gave such a bias to his young soul, as quickly discovered itself in very signal instances. His first appearance in the world after his education, was in the difficult and unthankful, but very necessary employment of a Schoolmaster; which employment he discharged with good fidelity. And, as this first essay of his improvement was no more disgrace unto him, than it was unto the famous Hierom, Whitaker, Vines, and others, that they thus began to be serviceable; so it rather prepared him for the further service, which his mind was now set upon. He was of worthy Mr. Thomas Wilson's mind, that the calling of a Minister was the

only one wherein a man might be more serviceable to the Church of God than in that of a Schoolmaster.

Before Mr. Eliot left England, he had engaged himself to a worthy young lady, who followed him the next year to America, where they were married in October, 1632.

This wife of his youth (says Dr. Mather, with his accustomed but agreeable quaintness) lived with him until she became the staff of his age; and she left him not until about three or four years before his departure to those heavenly regions, where they now together see Light. She was a woman very eminent, both for Holiness and Usefulness; and she excelled most of the daughters that have done virtuously. God made her a blessing, not only to her family, but to her neighborhood: and when, at last, she died, I heard and saw her aged husband, who else very rarely wept, yet now with tears over the coffin, before the good people a vast concourse of which were come to her funeral, say, "Here lies my dear, faithful, pious, prudent, praying wife! I shall go to her, and she shall not return to me!" My reader will, of his own accord, excuse me from bestowing any further epitaphs upon that gracious woman.

Six children were the fruit of this marriage; five sons and one daughter. The daughter and one of the sons survived their parents. Three sons died young. Their father had dedicated them all to the work of the ministry; and one of these three, who bore his parent's name, had lived to become a zealous and able preacher both to the Settlers and the Indians, and died in the triumph of the faith. All his children gave such satisfactory evidence of sincere piety, that our Eliot, venerable in years and in virtues, would say, "I have had six children: and I bless God for his free grace! they are all either with Christ, or in Christ; and my mind is now at rest concerning them." And when some asked him how he could bear the death of such excellent children, he meekly replied: "My desire was, that they should serve God on earth; but, if God will choose to have them rather serve Him in heaven, I have nothing to object against it: His will be done." His youngest son, Benjamin, was many years his own assistant in the ministry; and, as a son with his father, served him in the Gospel. He also died before his father. His third son, Joseph, survived him, and ministered.

Before we proceed to detail the history of Mr. Eliot's attempts to evangelize the Indians, we shall abstract from his Biographer a view of his character, both as a Christian and a minister, that our readers may see how fitly God had prepared him for the great work to which he was to be called.

His Character as a Christian.

He was a MAN OF PRAYER.—He not only made it his daily practice to enter into his closet, and shut his door, and pray to his Father in secret; but he would, not rarely, set apart days for fasting and prayer. Especially when there was any remarkable difficulty before him, he took this way to encounter and overcome it; being of Dr. Preston's mind, that "when we would accomplish any great things, the best policy is to work by an engine which the world sees nothing of." He kept his heart in a frame for prayer with a marvellous constancy; and was continually provoking thereto all that were about him. When he heard any considerable news, his usual and speedy reflection thereon would be, "Brethren, let us turn all this into prayer!" When he entered a house where he was familiar, he would often say, "Come, let us not have a visit without a prayer: let us pray down the blessing of heaven on your family before we go." Where, especially, he came into a company of ministers, before he had sat long with them they would look to hear him urging—"Brethren, the Lord Jesus takes much notice of what is done and said among his ministers when they are together. Come, let us pray before we part!" He was a mighty and a happy man, that had his quiver full of the heavenly arrows of ejaculatory prayer; and, when he was never so straitly besieged by human occurrences, yet he fastened the wishes of his devout soul unto them, and very dexterously shot them up to heaven over the head of all.

In serious and savory discourse, his tongue was like the pen of a ready writer.—He was, indeed, sufficiently pleasant and witty in conversation; but he had a remarkable gravity mixed with it, and a singular skill in raising some holy observations out of whatever matter of discourse lay before him. Doubtless he imposed it as a law upon himself, that he would leave something of God and heaven and religion with all that should come near him, so that in all places his company was attended with majesty and reverence.

He was a MIGHTY STUDENT OF THE BIBLE.—It was unto him as his necessary food: nor would he, upon easy terms, have gone one day together without

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POETRY.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A POOR IDEOT.

Who? hapless, helpless being, who
Shall strew a flower upon thy grave?
Or who, from "mute oblivion's power,"
Thy disregarded name shall save?

Honor, and wealth, and learning's store,
The votive urn remembers long;
And even "the annals of the poor,"
Live in their bard's immortal song.

But a blank stone best stories tell,
Whom sense, nor wealth, nor fame could find:
Poorer than aught beside we see,
A human form without a mind.

A casket gemless!—yet for thee
Pity suspends the tender wail;
For reason shall a moral see,
While men's eyes paint the simple tale.

Yes, it shall paint thy humble form,
Clad decent in its russet weed,
Happy in harmless wandering's charm,
And pleas'd thy father's flock to feed.

With vacant, reckless smile she bore,
Patient, the scorn's cruel jest;
With unfix'd gaze could pass it o'er,
And turn it pointless from her breast.

Her tongue, unable to display
The uniform'd chaos of her mind!
No sense its rude sounds could convey,
But to parental instinct kind.

Yet, close to every human form
Clings imitation's mimic power,
And she was fond and proud to own
The school time's regulated hour:

And o'er the mutilated page
Mutter'd the mimic lesson's tone;
And ere the scholar's task was said,
Brought over and anon her own:

And many a truant boy would seek,
And drag reluctant to his place;
And ev'n the master's solemn rule,
Would mock with grave and apt grimace.

Each heart humane could freely love
A nature so estrang'd from wrong;
And even infants would protect
Her from the passing traveller's tongue.

But her prime joy was still to be,
Where holy congregations bow;
Rapt in wild transports when they sung,
And when they pray'd, would bend her low.

O Nature! wheresoe'er thou art,
Some latent worship still is there;
Blush ye! whose form without a heart,
The Ideot's plea can never share!

Poor guileless thing! just eighteen years,
Parental cares had rear'd alone;
Then (lest thou e'er should'st want those
Cares,) Heaven took thee spotless to its own.

Full many a watching eye of love
Thy sickness and thy death did cheer;
And reason, while she joy'd, approves
The instinct of a parent's tear.

Poor guileless thing! forgot by men,
The heaving turf directs to thee;
"Tis all thou art" to mortal ken,
But Faith beyond the tomb can see.

For what a burst of mind shall glow,
When disremember'd from this clod;
Thou, who on earth couldst do nothing know,
Shall rise to comprehend thy God!

Oh! could the spirit teach us now,
Full many a truth the gay might learn;
The value of a blameless life,
Full many a scorn might discern.

Yes! they might learn who waste their time,
What it must be to know no sin;
They who pollute the soul's sweet prime,
What, to be spurious pure within.

Go! then and seek her humble grave,
All ye who sport in Folly's ray,
And as the gale the grass shall wave,
List to a voice that seems to say:

"Tis not the measure of your powers,
To which the eternal meed is given;
'Tis wasted or improved hours,
Which forfeit or secure your heaven!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

[Communicated by the American Society for the Promotion of Domestic Manufactures.]

[Printers of Newspapers in the various parts of the United States, are requested to give the following Memorial one insertion in their respective papers, and those Citizens of the United States, who are friendly to the objects thereof are also requested to forward their Representatives in the National Legislature without delay memorials of the same import:]

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled. The memorial of the subscribers, Citizens of

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS,

That your memorialists, viewing the depressed condition of our Manufactures, and the general distress occasioned thereby, have, upon investigating the causes, been led to the conviction that nothing short of the timely and efficient interposition of government can rescue our Domestic Manufactures from irreparable ruin. We, therefore, solicit the attention of the representatives of the nation, and the guardians of its welfare, to the following statement, which we are confident will be found to be correct.

During the long war which embroiled the European nations, this country was led, by circumstances into extensive foreign commerce; and being the only neutral commercial nation, that commerce was lucrative and beneficial, and government made it the medium through which to collect the revenue.

But when the aggressions of Great Britain made an appeal to arms necessary, we found ourselves dependent on the enemy even for the munitions of war and clothing of our armies.—The procurement of these essential supplies induced an illicit trade, which not only drained our country of its specie, but tended to extinguish patriotism—demoralize the people, and degrade our national character. The necessities of the nation then called for Domestic Manufactures as the only remedy for evils so great; and adventurous and patriotic individuals, relying on the permanent protection which they were led to believe government would afford to domestic industry, embarked largely in Manufacturing establishments, inasmuch that the capital employed in machinery and buildings, in carrying on two branches of

Manufacture alone, amounted to one hundred millions of dollars.

It is admitted that the National Legislature, at its last session bestowed upon this subject a wise and liberal consideration, and granted such encouragement as was by many then deemed sufficient, but which experience has since proved wholly inadequate.

Your memorialists beg leave to state that since the peace in Europe, the policy of the Continental Powers, acting each for its respective interest in interdicting British Manufactures, has caused them to overflow upon our markets to a very alarming degree. And if England was, before this crisis, willing to encounter immense voluntary losses, in the hope of destroying our manufactures by glutting our markets, how much more animated must her efforts now be, when her goods lie upon her hands, and despair urges her forward. But notwithstanding all these disadvantages, we are confident that if our government continue to make this branch of domestic industry a child of its affection—if it be understood both at home and abroad, that it is never to be abandoned and deserted, the struggle will not be long; we shall be able to compete with the full power of our adversary.—Our capitalists will no longer be restrained by the fear, and foreigners no longer fed with the hope, of our ruin.

We beg leave to add, that it is not our manufactures only that suffer in this juncture, but our merchants are equally discomfited; and whilst our country is felicitating itself on the reduction of its national debt, this state of things is involving us in a debt much greater and more ruinous, because due to a foreign nation whose policy it is to use it to our disadvantage. A debt which will impoverish our country, because it cannot be liquidated by any means in our power, as our surplus produce will go but a small way to discharge it—and to pay it in specie is utterly impossible.

Again—we find it usual for the foreign merchant to send his goods invoiced at reduced prices, to one of his agents in this country, who, having entered them at the Custom-House, delivers them for sale into the hands of another agent, who is furnished with the true invoice. The owner is beyond the reach of our laws: he who enters them affects to know nothing of them except through the medium of the invoice he receives. He who holds the true invoice has no agency in their entry.—Thus they all elude the penalties of the law, and our Revenue, our Merchants, and Manufacturers, become the common victims of foreign frauds.

Added to this, sales at auction are extremely inimical to our Mercantile interests. This mode of sale, besides affording to foreign agents an early harvest of the fruits of their frauds, gives to them advantages in which the regular merchant cannot participate—advantages prohibited to them in their own country, the wise policy of which interdicts (except in a few instances) all sales at auction, owing to their evil effects on their Mercantile and Manufacturing interests. By this mode of sale, the fair Merchant is stripped of all the advantages which by a necessary establishment, large advances, and a long course of honorable dealing, he had acquired—while strangers bound by no ties to this country, who bear none of its burdens, perform no civil duties, nor any services in peace or war; who are not at the expense even of store rent or clerk hire, who are so transitory as to be scarcely amenable to our laws, are enabled to monopolize our money and our markets, by which means our Merchants are obliged, in many instances, to sacrifice their goods through the same channel, in order to pay their bonds for duties to the government. And many are induced, in moments of distress, to raise money by sales at auction, and by thus conceding their insolvent circumstances for a time, involve themselves and their benefactors in ruin.

Without presuming to say what further encouragement would be an adequate protection for our Manufacturing establishments, we deem it proper to suggest the expediency of the following measures, viz:

First, That the duties imposed by the tariff at the last session of Congress, instead of being limited to two years, be made permanent.

Second, That the importation of cotton goods manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, be prohibited.

Third, That the Revenue Laws be revised, and so modified as to prevent smuggling, and false invoices, and other frauds on the Revenue.

Fourth, That a duty of ten per cent, be laid on all auction sales of foreign goods, with the exception of the estates of bankrupts and insolvents, persons deceased, and sheriffs' and marshals' sales.

Fifth, That it be recommended to the officers of the Army and Navy, and to all our civil officers, to be clothed in American Fabrics; and that all public supplies purchased for the army and navy be of American manufacture.

And your memorialists further request, in behalf of our Mercantile and Manufacturing interests, such additional aid and protection as will place them beyond that foreign influence which aims at their destruction.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees of Dartmouth University, at their late meeting in Concord, made specifications against President Brown and Professors SHURTLEFF and ADAMS, of which the following are copies:—

At a meeting of the Trustees of Dartmouth University, convened by summons from His Excellency Governor Plumer, at the Hall commonly called Mason's Hall, over the bank at the southerly end of the main-street in Concord, in the county of Rockingham, on Tuesday, the fourth day of Feb. A. D. 1817, and continued by adjournment to the 7th day of said February.

The Committee appointed to prepare and report specifications of charges against President Brown and other Trustees, and the Professors of Dartmouth University, having reported the following articles against President Brown:—

1st. That said Brown, was personally and seasonably summoned to attend as a Trustee of Dartmouth University at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of said Institution, to be held at Hanover, in the county of Grafton, in said State, on the 26th day of Aug. A. D. 1816. That his attendance at that time and place was necessary to constitute a Quorum to transact the important business of that Institution, then and there pending, of which said Brown was then and there well knowing, but that said Brown, in violation of the duties of his offices of President and Trustee, as aforesaid, then and there neglected and refused to attend said Board, on the twenty-sixth day of August aforesaid.

2d. That on the twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1816, the said Brown in direct violation of the duties of his offices explicitly declared that he would not submit to a law

passed by the Legislature of said State on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1816, entitled, "an act to amend the Charter and enlarge and improve the Corporation of Dartmouth College," and expressly refused to act under the same.

3d. That said Brown, on the twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1816, and divers days, and times, between that day and the thirtieth day of November, in the same year, did transact and perform sundry acts and things, as President of said Institution, to wit, by undertaking and assuming to confer certain literary degrees, on the said 28th of August, without the consent and authority of the Trustees of said University, and by assuming to act as President in the government and instruction of the students of said University at divers days and times between the said 28th day of August, and the said 30th day of November, without first taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States and of the State of New-Hampshire, as by the duty of his office he was bound to do.

4th. That said Brown, was seasonably and duly summoned to attend a meeting of said Trustees, holden at Concord, in the county of Rockingham, in said State, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1817, agreeably to the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature of said State, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1816, then and there to aid and assist in transacting business important to be done, to promote the interest and prosperity of said Institution, and that his presence and attendance were necessary, of which he was well knowing. But that said Brown, in violation of his duty, neglected and refused to attend said meeting of the Trustees, aforesaid, at that time and place.

By means of all which the provisions of the several laws of the State, enacted for the benefit of said University, have been counteracted and the interest of said Institution injuriously affected. Which report being considered—

Voted, That said charges relative to said Francis Brown, be taken into consideration, and acted upon by this Board, at this Hall, over the bank, in the southerly end of the main-street, in Concord, in the county of Rockingham, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of February, instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon; and that the Secretary cause the said Francis Brown, to be notified and cited to appear before this Board, at the said time and place, to answer to the said charges and to shew cause, if any he have, why he should not be displaced, discharged, and removed from his said office of President and Trustee of said University, by causing a copy of said charges and this vote, to be delivered to him, the said Francis Brown, or left at his dwelling-house, at least eight days before said 22d day of February.

Attest, WM. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.
Copy examined, by WM. H. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

The specifications against Professors Shurtleff and Adams, to which they are cited "to answer, and to shew cause, if any they have, why they should not severally be displaced, discharged, and removed from their respective offices," are as follows.

1st. That on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1816, at Hanover, in the county of Grafton, the said Professors Roswell Shurtleff and Ebenezer Adams did aid and assist President Brown and others in assuming to manage and conduct the exercises of the last Commencement at said University, and in then and there conferring certain literary degrees, without the consent, against the will, and in contempt of the authority of the Trustees of said Institution, and of an act entitled "an act to amend the charter and enlarge and improve the Corporation of Dartmouth College."

2d. That on the said 28th day of August, A. D. 1816, and at divers other days and times between that day and the 30th day of November, in the same year, the said Ebenezer Adams and Roswell Shurtleff did severally perform certain other acts and things as Professors of said Institution, that is to say, did then and there aid and assist in the government and instruction of the students of said University, without first taking the oath of allegiance to the United States and to the State of New-Hampshire, as by the duties of their respective offices they were bound to do, and to file a certificate thereof in the office of the Secretary of the State as the law requires.

3. That on the 28th day of August aforesaid, and divers other days and times between that day and the 30th day of November, in the same year, they, the said Ebenezer Adams, Roswell Shurtleff, and each of them, did conspire with the Rev. Francis Brown and others, to impede, obstruct, and prevent the due execution of the act aforesaid, and that they, the said Ebenezer Adams and Roswell Shurtleff did, with the said Brown and others, actually impede, obstruct, and prevent the due execution of said act, by means of which said University has suffered great injury.

4. That the conduct of the said Ebenezer Adams and Roswell Shurtleff, and each of them, as Professors of said Institution, from the 27th day of August, A. D. 1816, to the 31st day of December, in the same year, has been in direct opposition to the law aforesaid, hostile and injurious to the said Institution, and contrary to the duties of their respective offices.

We understand that the question betwixt the Trustees of Dartmouth College and the University, is likely to be soon brought to a legal adjudication, as a suit has been commenced by the old Board to the next Court, for that purpose.

Persevering Industry.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 8.

"Yesterday a family consisting of eight persons emigrating from the banks of Kennebeck river, in the District of Maine, to the more fertile soil of Tennessee, after a tedious journey, in a most inclement season, reached this city and passed the streets in a manner that excited the curiosity and sympathy of the citizens. The father, about 45 years of age, with an honest countenance, somewhat depressed by fatigue, drew a hand cart, containing all his effects, chattels, and provisions, and two children of an age too feeble to travel; behind followed the elder children and the wife, bearing in her arms a robust infant seven months old. In this manner they had already travelled more than 400 miles, and had yet to perform about double that distance. The circumstance drew crowds in their train, and on reaching the corner of Pearl and Wall-streets, their progress was fairly impeded. We were however much gratified at the liberality of the citizens, who contributed in a manner that will enable the emigrants to pursue their journey with lighter hearts—their whole appearance will ensure them hospitality on the route."

The same family, having started on their journey this morning, were again surrounded by a crowd at the junction of Pearl and Wall-streets, and were again presented with money to support and cheer them on their journey.—One gentleman gave them a ten and another a twenty dollar note.

N. Y. Spectator.

Treatment of Debtors in Ceylon.

The mode of treating debtors in this island, is particularly singular and severe. The first step taken is, to strip the debtor of his clothes, and a guard is set to watch him. If after a little time he does not pay, a large stone is put upon his back, and he must carry it about until the creditor is satisfied. Sometimes they put several very heavy stones upon his back, and he is obliged to carry them about, until the debt is extinct. Another severity often practised by the creditor, is putting thorns between the naked legs of his debtor, and obliging him to walk about with them. Frequently the creditor will go to the person indebted to him, and say he will poison himself, unless he pays him directly. Instances have occurred, of such threats being put into execution; and the debtor, who is considered as the cause of his creditor's death, also forfeits his life.

Starvation.

Liverpool, (Eng.) Nov. 4.—On the 29th ult. a poor man was observed to fall with great violence on the back of his head; two men passing at the moment, ran to him, and found him dying as they then thought; he had fainted away through inanition and excess of wretchedness; he lay perfectly still on his back, the blood gushed from his mouth, and bleeding also from a cut across the back part of his head.—A crowd of people soon collected around him, he was carried to a cottage, near the spot, where, after a considerable time spent in applying remedies, he so far revived, as to be able to speak. Some tea and bread and butter were made him; this re-animated him so much, after the fatigues he had endured, that he was able to give the following account of himself:—His name, William Jackson, a silk weaver, discharged from Spitalfields, with 600 others a few months since; thence he conveyed his wife and eight children to his parish, Bifer, or some such name, near Lincoln, until then in comfortable circumstances; the townspeople (who, by the bye, are nearly as distressed as himself) gave him a guinea with which he went to Glasgow, but could procure no employment; thence to Lancaster (through rough and dreary countries) inquiring every where for work, but with the same success; lastly to Manchester and its neighborhood, which having tried over with great anxiety for some kind of work, but still finding none, he was compelled to strike directly across the country homeward; his money was gone long since; after which he exchanged his clothes for very old poor ones; but all resources having failed him he was obliged to beg for a bit of bread, which he was generally refused as an impostor (he being sound and not lame) for the last two or three days he had never tasted bread, and sustained himself on a raw turnip, anxious to get home, and patient in enduring the knowings of hunger, that dreadful fiend. He last night continued his weary course without intermission having no where to lay his head; when at last reduced almost to despair, he fortunately fell near the abodes of beings who can boast at least common humanity, and will relieve this poor creature, who had travelled five or six hundred miles in fruitless quest of work and common subsistence.

American Intrepidity.

It is but an act of justice to a gallant young officer to give publicity to the following extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar Bay, Nov. 20.

"I cannot omit to notice an occurrence, which I am sure will have a tendency to increase the esteem in which I am aware you already possess for Lieut. Stringham. It was in one of those tremendous squalls which eddy round the Rock of Gibraltar (whose height is 1452 feet) forms whirlpools on the water, and carries up the spray in eddying circles far above its summit that a French vessel, endeavoring to make the anchorage of Algeiras, was overtaken and instantly upset. Her danger was extreme; and unless speedily relieved, the crew, who had got upon her bottom, must have perished, as she was fast foundering.—Several English and Dutch men of war lay nearer to her by several miles than we did, and in snug moorings, while we were dragging our anchors, and deliberating on the necessity of getting under weigh. Perceiving that no assistance was likely to be rendered to the unfortunate by those around them, Lieut. Stringham volunteered to relieve them; and with an intrepidity and perseverance that does him honor, succeeded in taking them from the wreck, long before the boats which followed his example from the English and Dutch had pulled half the distance to her. His good fortune, however, failed him before he reached the beach at Algeiras, and his boat was capsized, and one of his crew and a Frenchman perished; a hard fate, when tempted from motives so humane. Lieut. Stringham, himself, barely escaped, having been driven to the shore in a state of insensibility, and picked up on the beach by the Spaniards."—N. T. pa.

A Worthy Character.

Died.—At Usbridge, Eng. June, 1816, aged 63 years, John Hull, a native of that place, and one of the Society of Friends. He was truly a friend to the whole of his species. Having many years since retired from his trade of a meal man, he devoted himself to works of charity and benevolence. Witnessing the frequent abuse of public charities, he continually endeavored his acquaintances to do all the good in their power while living, and not to trust to posterity. Besides contributing largely to the wants of the poor that came to his immediate knowledge, he subscribed liberally to most of the institutions whose objects are to administer to the temporal wants or the eternal interests of our fellow-creatures, appropriating a large portion of his income (which was considerable) to those purposes. He felt indignant when told of any of his friends dying wealthy, saying, a Christian had no business to die rich. He was particularly active in procuring petitions from the town and its vicinity, for the abolition of the Slave Trade; and again, lately, to prevent its renewal by the present government of France. It was principally to his exertions that his town is indebted for a free school for boys, on the Lancasterian plan, which was established in 1809, and an Auxiliary Bible Society in 1810. His known integrity, and the simplicity of his manners, fitted him for a peacemaker—a character to which his uniform conduct eminently entitled him. All who were acquainted with him agree that he possessed the rare talent of giving advice on the most delicate points, and to the most opposite characters, without offending. Many have tasted his bounty in various ways, though his constant efforts to conceal benevolent acts, have, in numerous instances, prevented its coming to the knowledge even of his most intimate friends. The writer of this was privy to many of his anonymous gifts. In a word, treading in the footsteps of his Divine Master, he "went about doing good;" all are persuaded his loss is irreparable, and that they shall never see "his like again."—London paper.

Cowper's Memoirs.
JAMES LORING, No. 2, Cornhill, has published a Memoir of the late WILLIAM COWPER, Esq. containing an Appendix, containing Cowper's Religious Letters, and other valuable Extracts from the London Review. Price 50 cents. "In every public has long been disposed to be interested. That name is justly renowned, who knew how to appreciate the genius."

English Books.
JUST received at No. 12, Exchange Street, a small trunk of ENGLISH BOOKS, and good for the present season, who wish to keep their feet warm, better call quick and buy.
Feb. 18. WM. CHADWICK.

New Goods.
JOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornhill, offers for sale very cheap—An assortment of Linen Goods, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Broad Cassimeres, few pieces 5-4 Cassimeres of superior quality, common Hdkfs. Silk Umbrellas, few more at 25 cents each, India Cotton, Silk elegant Velvets for Bonnets and Brides, Artificial Flowers, Gown Trimmings, Cotton Cambrics, Silk handkerchiefs, elegant Gloves, Silk Corded plaid Lustrings, blk. Bombazines, &c.

MARY S. SMITH.
No. 18, Purchase-Street, opposite the Pool-Wharf.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she has for sale an Assortment of English & Irish Linens, among which are—fine pieces of Crapes, first quality; fine 37½ cts. per yard; Cambrics, Bombazines, Flannels, British Linens; Vestings, Ribbons, &c. &c. Fancy Articles—Cheap for Cash.

COPARTNERSHIP FORGE.
GEORGE ODIN, informs the public, that he has taken a new connection in business with Mr. JOHN LAND PROCTOR, under the name of GEORGE ODIN & CO. They offer for sale at No. 4, an extensive assortment of Ware Goods—Also, Cast Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Shot, Gunpowder, Iron, Window Glass, German Cast Steel, Mill and Cross cut Vices, Wrought and Cut Nails, Copper Kettles, &c. &c. John C. Proctor requests all whom he has unaccounted accounts, 5 Dock square and adjust the same.

M. GRANT, has taken store No. 7, Union Street, offers for sale, 150 reams fine Demy Printing Paper, 50 do. coarse do. 100 do. Royal Printing do. 200 do. fine and coarse Writing do. 30 groce Press Paper, 10 do. white Bonnet do. Superfine Letter Paper, First quality Kenish Cap and House Sheathing do. Also, a variety of Upholstery, &c. &c. Just received, a quantity of Live Geese Feathers, which, together with a general assortment of Feather, cheap as at any store in Boston, &c. &c. good.

SHOES WANTED.
SHOES of every description, for English Goods at THOMAS L. PAINE, at No. 11, Hill.

American Society.
MEMBERS of the American Society for the Education of Pious Youth for Foreign Missions, residing out of Boston, are requested to forward the amount of their subscription for the year commencing Oct. 1st, to P. CLEGG, Treasurer, 10, South Congress-street, opposite the fee-house.

Copartnership Forged.
JOHN PRATT informs the public, he has formed a connection with NATHAN SAWYER, Book Binding business will be usual, in all its various branches, Congress-street, opposite the fee-house.

Book Binding Made.
The subscribers inform the public they have taken a shop in Congress-street, opposite the fee-house, where they intend to carry on BOOK BINDING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, together with putting Maps, Chess Boards, &c. on putting Tables on Cloth with kinds of Stationary work. Also, plain Binding, with or without the best materials and in any in Boston and at the shortest notice. N. B. Hackammon Tables, new covered and repaired as servants gratefully acknowledged.
PRATT
Jan. 21.

Spring Quarters.
MR. & MRS. BROWN, who have their Spring Quarters on Monday, March 10th. Tuition, as usual.

FOR SALE.
A FEW, furnished complete, South Meeting-House, Recorder-Office.

Wanted to Purchase.
A FARM, situated within five miles of Boston. Enquire at the THE RECORD, PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK, NATHANIEL WILSON, No. 3, Suffolk-Buildings, BOSTON. Price Three Dollars.